BELL TELEPHONE PEOPLE.

Pay the City 5 Per Cent. of

Gross Receipts.

ceed to establish a plant at rates nearly

company operating under the Bell octopus

The Phoenix people charge that the Bell

company's agents are busy carrying sto-

ries to the members of the board reflect-

ng upon the credit of the Phoenix com-

pany, seeking thus to poison the minds of

the board against the competing company.

The Phoenix Company will be on hand to-

day, the gentleman said, with a proposition

for a 5 per cent, payment of gross receipts,

and will ask for an ordinance requiring all

companies to go under ground and pay the

only an easement to the streets, and there

was no time in the last five years, it is

said, when it could not have been com-

"The board has talked favorably to us in the past," said the Phoenix member, "and there is no reason why our propo-

sition should not be accepted. It will save

son with the cost of the Central Union

service. The service will be just as good

and will be much more extensive, since we will start with 3,000 telephones. But

FLINN WILL COME NEXT WEEK.

ifications Are All Right.

from Charles E. Flinn, the Pittsburg man,

who was here, representing the American

Reduction Company, in which he said that

he would probably arrive in this city next

Monday or Tuesday, unless wired to come

sooner. He said that he had not written

sooner owing to illness, which caused him,

on convalescing, to become exceedingly

busy. He spoke favorably of the changes

the contract more specific. Mayor Denny

received a telegram from him yesterday

saying that he had received a copy of the

specifications since writing, and that they

were found to be all right in every way.

Mr. Holton, president of the Board of

Works, said last night that the board would

to-day advertise the specifications, in order that no more time should be lost in consid-

ering th's subject. It will require about

question of garbage collection is soon to be settled satisfactorily to all, with a cost be-

A CADAVER USED BY STUDENTS.

Coroner Was Late and Thought a

Crime Had Been Committed.

Sunday there was a pienic in a grove

north of Irvington at the intersection of

Michigan street and National avenue, and

some children in the party found a few

human bones in an orange box buried in the

soft loam by the side of a rotten log. In

the box were a skull, the bones of two

arms and one leg. There was no flesh on

any of the bones, as they had the appear-

ance of having been dissected. In the box

there was also an old horse blanket. Dr.

T. R. Thompson, of Irvington, was noti-

fied, and he examined the bones, taking

them from the box. He telephoned the

coroner, but received no reply, as the tele-

phone was out of order. The Irvington

Board of Health was notified, and decided

that the bones were those of a cadaver,

probably left there by medical students. It was thought that perhaps they were the

bones of the subject upon which the stu-

dents of Butler University worked last

term, but professors of the institution say

the university had a colored subject, while

the bones found in the box are those of a

Coroner Castor received notification that body had been found in the woods Tues-

day afternoon. He made no report of the

matter, nor investigated it until yesterday.

Dr. Castor is inclined to believe that the bones indicate some foul crime, although

he did not see them, for when he arrived,

twenty-four hours after being notified, they had been removed. Health Officer Sheppard made one of the first official investiga-

tions Monday afternoon. He urged the cor-

oner to visit the scene. Near where the box was found a number of rusty ccoper's

tools were found. There was a draw knife,

a hammer and a plane and other tools used by a cooper. The most unusual thing

bout the finding of the bones is why a

subject, for such specimens are usually

medical student would bury a portion of

prized by them. One explanation is that the bones were simply buried there for a

ime, the owners expecting to remove them,

Another explanation is that they are the bones of a subject worked upon by med-

cal students, and after the dissecting the

students thought best to bury away the bones or play a joke by hiding them and

PRISON SOUTH DIRECTORS.

List of Appointments Completed-Per-

plexing Labor Problem.

The directors of the southern penitentiary

held a meeting yesterday morning, in the

directors' room of the State Bank. The

prison directors are James R. Henry, John

F. Nugent and W. S. Carpenter. Various

plans for taking care of the prisoners were

discussed. There are 840 convicts in the

prison, and of this number but 300 are em-

ployed. The fact that the Bromwell Brush

and Wire-goods Company has given up its

contract at the prison has given the directors some annoyance. The company em-ployed 135 men steadily. The directors hope, however, to make another contract with the

company, and bids from other contractors

ansville, steward. Dr. Peyton, the prison

Carlisle Not Invited.

Chairman Taggart denies that the Demo-

the Secretary comes he will do so on his

Mr. Taggart says that no arrangements

have yet been made for the Democratic city

primarles. The city committee has not yet had a meeting, but the members will get

own responsibility.

together early next week.

hung to the skull.

low that of most cities.

Mayor Denny yesterday received a letter

pelled to put its wires under ground.

the users of telephones \$100,000, in com

one-half those now charged by the local

AT THE GREAT

ALTERATION SALE.

75 Box Reefer-Front Suits, made of fine Covert Cloth and fancy mixtures, all \$10 to \$18 goods; will be sold, with the choice of any Shirt Waist in our house, at, for the combination..... \$7.50
10 pieces light-figured Sateens, 20c

32-inch Printed Batiste at 8c yard; these

Silks; not 40c or 45c, but, yard..... 100 Parasols, plain white and white with Dresden figures, white stick and frame; sold at \$1 to \$1.50; Thursday,

L. S. AYRES & CO. Store closes Saturday at 1 p. m.

The Most **Delicate Touch**

upon the keys of a Baldwin Piano produces a clear, refined, singing, musical quality of tone. This perfect relation of touch and tone is one of the features which in so short a time have made the

Baldwin Pianos

a standard of excellence among good The past few years mark an epoch in plano manufacture, because of the improvements made in the "Baldwin." Examine our new styles before buying. Write for catalogue and prices.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO. 95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania St.

IT MAY SEEM SELFISH, BUT :

That is why we talk here day after day-and why we do business.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

We mention them again to-day because they are a good thing. AND THE PRICE IS RIGHT.

They are cheap, healthful, clean, economical, beautiful, durable and They make a house beautiful, and

Art Glass

With this added there is the last touch of fine finish and elegance

-ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500. COME AND SEE THE

Pocket Kodaks

The lastest product of the Eastman Kodak Co. They are complete, miniature cameras—slip into the pocket easily—yet use either roll film or glass plates; can be loaded in daylight. They in ke negatives 1½2 inches, but such perfect negatives that enlargements of any reasonable size can be made from them. No matter how many cameras you have, take a look at the Pocket Kodaks.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian Street.

Duck Suits

More than 100 to choose from, at | nullified by reason of such employment.

BOYD & JONES'.

39 East Washington Street.

GOSSIP OF THE TOWN.

The dispensing of the patronage arising from the recent change in the control of the Prison South brought a number of politicians from the south half of the State to attend the meeting on Wednesday of the directors of the prison. One of them who is prominent in State politics came to a reporter and said:

"Now, don't print it that I am here, had to miss some very important legal business of a great deal of benefit to myself in order to be here and help some of my friend out. There are nve men who want appointments from my county, and if you say that I am here the four fellows that got left will charge me with being the cause of it. I will have made one friend who will think I helped him, and four others will be my enemies." Another story was heard during the time of the meeting, but not relating to the

prison appointments. "There is a member of Congress," said a well-known politician who held an important office in 1890, "who was then strivng for the nomination. He was, of course, anxious to have all the friends he could get, and was making promises to every one that came to him. One day I received four letters from him from the same postice and written on the same hotel paper. the same stamped envelope, and the same subject. One letter, except a change in names, was an exact copy of the others. The writer had written to me recommending four men for the same job. He had evidently shown each one of them the letter in which his name occurred and had mailed it conspicuously, cautioning each to say nothing about the matter to his competitors for the appointment. I was naturally pretty thoroughly disgusted with such duplicity, and I let the Congressman know what I thought of it. Here he was trying to build up himself by recommending everybody that spoke to him for the ent, and was putting me in the hole by throwing the responsibility on me He would make a friend of each of the our men and I would make an enemy of three of them. But that's what you have

to look out for in ponties." "I understand," said a lawyer, yesterday, "that Judge McCray has adopted a rule of making the fines of persons convicted of larceny in his court the amount that was stolen. If he should keep this up and the looters of the Iron Hall should ever be taken before him and convicted the number of years would have to be for one life-time or the rule would have to be changed. But the rule, however, is a pretty good one and about as sensible as assessing some

HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE

JUDGE BROWN HOLDS THAT PAU-PERS HAVE THIS PRIVILEGE.

Grand Jury Returns More Indictments Against Road House Keepers-Judge McCray's Fines.

The case of Groff vs. Clark, involving the election of a trustee of Wayne township and the right of the inmates of the county asylum to vote in the precinct in which the asylum is situated, was again before Judge Brown yesterday. He had taken a law point under advisement until yesterday, and then read his decision, which holds and Indiana the township from which the that the paupers acquire the right to vote in the asylum precinct. The case was at once appealed to the Supreme Court, which will pass upon the question for the first time in the history of Indiana, and will settle a cause of much controversy at every general election. The paupers are usually voted, politicians say, according to the politics of the party in power. The opinion in

"The question before the court is, will the court compel the witness to disclose for whom William Pyle voted, he being an inmate of the county poorhouse, but residing before he came to the asylum in another and different precinct in this county from the one in which the poorhouse is located. If William Pyle, under such circumstances, is a resident of precinct No. 9, the precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the poorhouse in the precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the poorhouse in the precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the poorhouse in the precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the precinct in which the poorhouse is 100 precinct in which the precinct in which louse is located the witness cannot disclose or whom he voted, as it is privileged under

"The right of suffrage is a political and not a natural right. There are certain qualifications and limitations upon the exercise of the right under the Constitution and laws of our State. The point raised has never been decided by our highest State tribunal and I have no knowledge of its having been determined by any nisi prius court. There are a few authorities in other States, some of which are in conflict and it is my duty to conflict and its is my duty to conflict and it is my duty to consider them. In the State of New York they have a constitutional provision as follows:
"Article 2, Section 3. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to

have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in etc. * * * Nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense. In Silbey vs. Lindsay, 9 N. E., 444, the facts were as follows: The person offering I reside in the town of Bath for the reason lived there ten days preceding the intention at all times of making my residence in said institution so long as I shall be permitted to remain such inmate. At the time of my admission to said in-stitution I was * * a resident and voter of the city of New York.' A NEW ENGLAND CASE. "Of course his statement that he was

a resident of Bath was his conclusion. The facts stated in his affidavit must control. The court decided that the reasons given bring the case within the prohibition of the Constitution. The court held that he could not gain a residence by being an inmate, which means nothing more than his presence in the home and excluding that there is nothing in the case to show that a residence in Bath had been acquired.
"It was held also that he was a legal voter in the city of New York. As to that city he was to be regarded as being temporarily absent and his residence as a citizen was still therein. The court held that the institution is within the purview of the constitutional provision above referred to and that its members are within the mischief against which the provision is aimed, the participation of an unconcerned body of men in the control, through the ballot-box, of municipal affairs in whose further conduct they have no interest and from the mismanagement of which by the officers their ballots might elect they sus-

"The court further decided that the question in each case is still, as it was before the adoption of the Constitution, one of domicile or residence to be decided upon all the circumstances of the case. The provision disqualifies no one and confers no right upon any one. It simply eliminates from those circumstances the fact of presence in the institution named or included within its terms. It settles the law as to the effect of such presence and as to which there had before been a difference of

"In Wolcott vs. Holcomb, Superior Court of Michigan, reported in 56 N. W. Rep., 837, under the same constitutional provision it was held that an inmate of a soldiers' home supported by the State could not vote at a municipal election, for the reason that to hold otherwise would be a practical annulment of the constitutional provision which was intended to avoid the mischief resulting from allowing inmates of such institutions who own no property, pay no local taxes, do not work in or for the benefit of the elpality and have no interest in its public affairs to control or have a hand in controlling municipal affairs.

"The court held that the person offering to vote did not show by the facts stated in his affidavit that he had acquired any resident dence in the township of Grand Rapids, aside from that which attached to him as an inmate of the home. The court held that the terms 'by reason of' and 'while,' as used in both the New York and Michigan constitutions, were evidently understood by the framers to have a different meaning. In the former case the intention would very largely, if not entirely, govern the question of domicile, while in the latter it would not. Under such a construction the inmate could not have any intention which would control, because while he was there he could neither gain nor lose a residence, but a person absent by reason of his employment in the service of the United States might intend to reside at

"In Illinois it is enacted that every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein * * * shall be entitled to vote at such election. Also, that a permanent abode is necessary to constitute a residence within the meaning of the preceding section. In a case in which the point under discussion was considered it was held that a permanent abode meant nothing more than a domicile, a home, which a party is at liberty to leave as interest or whim may dictate. but without any present intention to change it. In Clark vs. Robinson, 88 Ill., 498, it was held under these statutes that persons did not gain residence in the precinct where the almshouse was located, but could vote at the precinct from which they were sent to the almshouse. The court held that they were only staying at the poor house in that precinct, subject to the will and orders of the local authorities. This, they say, was established in a case in 41 495, which was a case in regard to the liability of a town for support. It is pro-vided by statute in Illinois that each town

in the county of Stephenson shall respectively pay the expense of the support of the paupers residing in each town. "The court held that persons under lega disability or restraint or persons in want of freedom are incapable of losing or gain-ing a residence by acts performed by them under the control of others; that there must be an exercise of volition by persons free from restraint and capable of acting for themselves in order to acquire a residence, and that they perceived no reason why the maintenance of a pauper at the poorhouse should form an exception to the rule; that he was placed there by the offi cers of the law, and in pursuance of its requirements, and the act could not be said to be voluntary, but was induced by necessity; and that so soon as he becomes a charge, and while he remains so, he ceases to be a free agent, but in the hands, to a certain extent under the control, of the

public officers intrusted with the execution of the poor laws. "In Ohio it was held by the court in Stergeon vs. Korlin, 34 O. S., 525, that an inmate of an almshouse, though coming to the house from a different precinct, had the right to vote at the precinct in which the almshouse was located. Their constitutional and statutory provisions concern-ing residence do not differ materially from ours. The reasoning of the court is that residence resulting from operation of law supervenes from a disability to make choice, instancing minors, married women, insane persons, persons under confinement for crime. This incapacity does not necessarily attach to the condition of an inmate of the county infirmary. That while he is under a species of restraint, while they cannot exercise that freedom of choice that may be exercised by those less needy and helpless, and less affected by circumstances-still many persons in indigent cirof years would have to be for one life-time, or the rule would have to be changed. But the rule, however, is a pretty good one and about as sensible as assessing some arbitrary amount."

Stances—still many persons in indigent circumstances, living upon the bounty and charity of others, are, as respects their ability to form and exercise the purpose to select a new residence, affected similarly to those who are inmates of an almshouse.

Yet no one doubts the legal capacity of such a person so circumstanced to change

his residence at pleasure. The court referred to the New York and Michigan cases, and held that the inhibition in the Constitution to which I have referred evinces an understanding in such States that without such provision the particular circumstances would not prevent the in-mate from acquiring a new place of resi-dence. The court also held that laws regu-lating relief for the poor, and prescribing the conditions on which it will be fur-nished, including the settlement necessary to enable one to obtain it, and those which regulate the right to vote have no necesregulate the right to vote have no neces-sary relation. The inmate of a county infirmary in Ohio and the poorhouse in this State is not restrained of his liberty nor kept against his will. He can remove from there at any time if he chooses to do so. In my opinion the Ohio case states the correct rule. The Illinois case seems to be decided on the theory that laws regulating relief for the poor or prescribing the condition on which it will be furnished,

cluding the settlement necessary to enable one to obtain it, are closely related to the laws regulating the right to vote. In Ohio poor person was taken does not pay for his maintenance. It is paid by the county. In Illinois the inmate is sent by the township authorities to the poor house, and the township maintains him. It is liable for his support, and on that theory the court held that he was only staying at the poorhouse, but did not reside there. THE PAUPER PROTECTED. "Benjamin Harris Brewster, while Attorney-general, gave an opinion in such case as this, in which he said: 'Such

person is a qualified elector and can vote and his vote cast is a lawful vote and as good as any man's vote, and ought to be so. The Constitution establishes this and does not disqualify him because he is poor. That does not deprive him of his freedom or citizenship. They are amenable to the law and, being so, upon the very fundamental principles of our government have a right to be represented and to say who shall make the laws. It is not property or poverty that rules here. It is the man, responsible to God and responsible to the law. To say otherwise would make poverty worse than a crime. The pauper is bound by every law upon the statute books and is protected by every provision of the Constitution as much so as is the wealthiest, wisest and most successful man in the community. * * * Perhospitals, asylums, factories . . and all kinds of public and eleemosynary institutions as well as private establishments, are bound by fixed rules that are enacted for the preservation of good order, to maintain discipline and carry out the purposes of the establishments. This is all that he is subjected to and these rules and the restraints of the house he can relieve himself from at any moment by asking for his discharge. The poorhouse is his residence. It would be there that process of law, civil and criminal, would his vote at the town meeting of Bath be served upon him and it is from that for town supervisor swore: 'I answer that residence he may vote provided he has that I was admitted an inmate of the New | election and conformed to the requirements York Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in this of the law.' After as careful consideratown, by the authorities thereof, in the | tion as I have been able to give this quesyear of 1880, and have remained such in- tion, I fully concur in the language used mate from that time to the present, with by the distinguished and learned Attorneygeneral of Pennsylvania. I fully appreciate that mischief may come from the particination of an unconcerned body of men in the control, through the ballot-box, of municipal affairs, in whose further conduct they have no interest and from the mis menagement of which, by the officers their ballots might elect they sustain no injury, as was stated in the New York case. The people of New York, fully appreciating mischief, provided that they should not acquire a residence in the town where the almshouse was located. The people of Indiana, when they see the mischlef, will either correct it or endure it, but it must be left to them. The courts ought not to abridge the rights of any one responsible, under the laws, from their voice in making those laws provided poverty is the only disqualification. I am of opinion that the party inquired about was a resident of precinct No. 9, that he was entitled to vote and that, under the law, it is not proper to inquire for whom he voted."

THE FINE TO FIT THE CRIME. Judge McCray Exemplifies His New

Method of Sentencing. Judge McCray yesterday sentenced Spencer Tousy, colored, to the penitentiary for three years for robbing a stockman, who had put up at the California House. The amount stolen was \$265, and the court made the fine the same amount. Ray Snider, who was employed by Charles R. Miles in a restaurant, and who stole \$65 and lost it as he testified, in playing the races, plead-ed guilty, yesterday, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His fine was also made the amount that was stolen. Snider is quite young, but had already served one term in the penitentiary.

MORE ROAD HOUSE CASES.

Indictments Against Steve Mattler. Joe Wambaugh and Others. Sheriff Womack yesterday made further arrests of road house keepers on authority of grand jury indictments. Steve Mattler, who runs the place out toward Millersville, was charged with selling on Sunday and after hours in seven cases. He gave a bond of \$100 in each case. Moses Johnson, bar-tender at "Oklahoma," was arrested for violating the law in four cases. Joseph Wambaugh, who runs the Broad Ripple road house, was indicted in one case. Bond was furnished in the above amount by Johnson and Wambaugh.

CLAIMS HE WAS BUNCOED.

Chas. Brown's Charges Against Two Chattel Mortgage Operators. Charles Brown yesterday entered suit against two chattel mortgage operators, John C. Ertel and George P. Reading. He demands that Ertel and Reading authorize an entry on the mortgage records, showing that their claim against him was satisfied. He alleges that he paid the claim and that Eftel promised to have the mortgage satisfied, but later transferred it to Reading, who assumes the attitude of an innocent purchaser. The amount is \$25, which Brown claims, was paid in interest several times.

New Criminal Court Jury. The new Criminal Court jury was impanyesterday as follows: William neled Gladden, Wayne township; John W. Combs. Lawrence township; Cornelius Jones, jr., Perry; William Gale, Warren; James H. Baldwin, Center; John B. Montague, Frank-lin; Jacob Allen, Washington; Oliver Lynch, Lawrence; Wilson C. Craft, Center; Theo-dore C. Gerth, Wayne; Thomas Duckham, Warren; Joseph Maye, Franklin.

To Workhouse and Grand Jury. Michael Madden, who was arrested for drunkenness and grand larceny, was sent to the workhouse, yesterday, by Judge Stubbs for conviction on the first charge, and was committed to the grand jury on Murderer McAfee's Brother.

Jerry McAfee, brother of the negro who was convicted as one of the murderers of druggist Eyster, was in Police Court yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Andrew Brown. He was released on his own re-

cognizance. These Sent to the Workhouse, Jessie Thomas was, fined \$50 and sent to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday for maintaining an evil resort. Two women arrested at the same time were found guilty and punished by fine and workhouse sen-

tence. For Fighting in the Grand Stand. Judge Stubbs vesterday fined Michael O'Neal \$5 and costs, and Henry Ikes \$1 and costs for fighting in the grand stand at the ball grounds. The evidence showed that O'Neal was the aggressor.

A Druggist's Wife Heavily Fined. Mrs. Anna Kluge was yesterday fined \$50 and costs for giving away liquor on Sunday. She is the wife of the druggist on South Capitol avenue and McCarty street. The case was appealed.

Peter Miller's Estate. Margaretha Miller yesterday qualified as executrix of the estate of Peter Miller, giv-

THE COURT RECORD. Criminal Court. Frank McCray, Judge. State vs. Spencer Tousey; grand larceny. Finding of guilty. Sentence of three years

and \$230 fine.

State vs. Ray Snider; plea of guilty to grand larceny. Sentence of two years in prison and \$65 fine. New Suits Filed. Moses K. Fatout et al. vs. Emi! Wulschner et al.; mechanic's lien. Demand, \$225. Michael Knapp et al. vs. Winfield S Aldridge et al.; account. Demand, \$500. Katherine Morgan vs. Thomas F. Morgan; divorce. Cruelty.

Dwight Fraser et al. vs. Samuel Paugh

Charles Brown vs. John C. Ertel et al.

famage and release of mortgage. Demand,

et al.; account. Demand, \$90.

Incorporated Yesterday. Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday as follows: Neff Air-power Water Works, of Fort Wayne, capital stock \$100,000; News Publish-ing Company, of Huntington, capital stock \$10,000; Wabash Bridge and Iron Company, of Wabash, capital stock \$60,000; Atlas en-gine works, preferred stock \$350,000. The Imperial Savings and Loan Associa-

TELL STORIES

tion, of Indianapolis, was incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The directors are Medford B. Wilson, James E. Watson, Mil-ton S. Huey. John L. Griffiths, Henry E. Matthews, E. P. Morris and Caleb N. PHOENIX CO.'S CHARGES AGAINST

MAJOR DOXEY IN TOWN.

He Says He Is in the Gubernatorial Former Enterprise Will Propose Race to Stay.

Major Doxey was in town yesterday and was the center of much interest among the local politicians who met him at the Deni-The statement that the Phoenix Teleson Hotel. They found him ready to talk shone Company would either make a showabout his candidacy for the nomination of ing before the Board of Works to-day or, Governor, or at least, as one man put it, by failing to do so, would indicate that it he was ready to acknowledge the imwould withdraw from the field, was depeachment. To one of his friends he said: clared to be unwarranted by members of "I am a candidate for the nomination, and hope to win. I have received a large number of letters from friends in various the local Phoenix company. One of the principal backers of the company said, yesparts of the State giving assurance of supterday, that his company is simply waiting port. I claim that I will fare pretty well at the hands of my soldier comrades. My for the Board of Works to determine upon intentions to become a candidate, it is a policy which would require all companies true, were given publicity sooner than I expected they would, but the fact is known now, and I am in the race to stay." doing business in the city to go underground with their wires and to pay a cer-Major Doxey went home on the evening tain per cent. of gross receipts into the city treasury, and the Phoenix would pro-

TO BE REMOVED

T. P. HAUGHEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN AT PRISON NORTH.

Original Plan of the Government Sending Federal Prisoners to Kansas Changed.

Theodore P. Haughey is not to be resame. The Central Union Company holds moved to the government prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., after all. He will remain at Michigan City, where he is being well cared for and is apparently as contented as a man could be under the circumstances. E. P. Bicknell, secretary of the Board of State Charities, visited the northern prison the first part of the week and had a long talk with the ex-bank president. Mr. Haughey is in the best of if this board does not give us the fran-chise we ask, we will not give up the fight, but will wait for another board." health. He expressed great delight that he was not to be removed. Some time ago it was announced that all of the government prisoners were to be removed from the State penitentiaries to the Leaven-He Is Satisfied the New Garbage Specworth prison. It was understood that Mr. comfortable quarters at Michigan City. Several days ago a special agent sent out by the department at Washington to look after the interests of government prisoners visited the northern prison and saw Mr. Haughey. The aged banker expressed regret that he would soon have to eave his present home, but was assured by the government agent that he would not be disturbed. It appears that the original made in the specifications, which are not radical in character and only serve to make plan of the government was to confine all of its prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, but the penitentiary at that point has lately become so crowded that the plan has been abandoned. Within the last year the territory in the Northwest has yielded a suf-ficient number of federal offenders to pop-ulate the Leavenworth prison comfortably. Mr. Haughey was well pleased with the new and speaks of it to all of his friends. He evinces a deep interest in the doings of all Indianapolis people, and when a citi-zen he has known in other days calls at ten days' preparation, under the law, for the bid of Mr. Flinn to be received and opened. It is believed that the vexatious the prison he eagerly inquires about local matters. When Mr. Bicknell saw the prisoner he was very anxious to know about the new buildings which are contemplated here, and inquired closely concerning the new Scottish Rite building and the block to be erected by the Indianapolis Gas Company. Mrs. Haughey visits the prison frequently and is always permitted to see her husband. Secretary Bicknell also saw Winnie Smith and enjoyed a cnat with the prisoner. Smith, it is said, is a model convict and gives the prison authorities no trouble. He is employed in the bicycle works and puts the machines together after all of the parts have been prepared. Smith has a comfortable cell, the furnishings of which indicate that he has not

> every werk. BRAVED IT FOR FIVE MINUTES.

been forgotten at home. He is cheerful

and looks well. His mother visits him

Mrs. Mary Forbes, a Laundrywoman, Endures a Most Distressing Pain.

Mrs. Mary Forbes, employed at the Pembroke laundry, No. 25 South Alabama street, was badly injured yesterday afternoon. She was cleaning the rollers to an ironing machine. She had a sore finger, and accidentally struck it against the roller. She jerked the finger away, and at the same time her other hand caught between the rollers. Her arm was crushed nearly to the elbow, and the machine had to be taken apart before she could be released. For five minutes her arm was between the rollers, but she did not faint, enduring the pain remarkably well. Mrs. Forbes lives with her husband, white man, for on the upper lip there was a portion of white skin, while red hair still over the laundry.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shover, of 750 College avenue, have just returned from Cleve-land, O., with the remains of a sister, Mrs. R. A. Newell, for burial at Crown Hill. The Rev. M. A. Farr, D. D., will deliver a lecture on "Wasted Energy" in Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Illinois and Twenty-second streets, R. J. Tracewell, member of Congress from the Third district, was in town yes-

terday in the interest of applicants for the appointments to be made by the prison board. He returned this morning. There was given at the Herculean Club, last evening, a reception to Marshall Tay-lor, the young colored man who won the Matthews lot on July 7 in a road race. Ten contestant entered, and he was the only one to reach the town of Matthews. He re-ceived the deed to a lot valued at \$125. The reception was well attended, the See Saw

placing tools near by to give the appearance of foul play. Dr. Thompson, who viewed them, says he has no doubt at all Wants a Centennial Building. but that they were those of a cadaver. E. B. Martindale, who was recently apand that he sees nothing to indicate foul pointed a centennial commissioner, is play. It is thought that some small boys now have the bones, or perhaps the stu-dents to whom they belong heard of them being unearthed and removed them. anxious to have a centennial building erected on the ground occupied by the Institute for the Blind. Governor Matthews has issued a call for a meeting of the commissioners Sept. 25.

Cycling Club taking the initiative.

The Acton Opening. A great many cottagers are on the ground at Acton in readiness for the opening of the camp meeting, July 25. Several new wells have been driven on the grounds and a number of cottages have been re-

Steffen Strike Was Wrong. The International Cigars Makers' Union has decided that the local union was in the wrong in declaring a strike last February, and has notified the union that the benefits drawn by the strikers must be returned

Hardwood mantels, Jno. M. Lilly, Insure your home in the Glens Falls.

will be solicited. Before taking an adjournment the directors made the following Special Summer Offering appointments: Arthur Mayer, of Jeffersonville, deputy warden; William Woods, of Salein, chaplain; Thomas H. Jenner, of Ev-

physician, has sent his resignation to the board of directors, but as there is a We will make special low prices on great deal of sickness in the prison at the present time he will remain until there is an improvement in the health of the con-Clocks, Bronzes, Pottery, Onyx Tables and Cabinets, Lamps and Shades, Ornaments and all heavy pieces in our stock, in order to make room for a number of changes in our storeroom. The same standard of excellence will be maintained cratic State committee has invited Secrein all goods offered as heretofore. tary Carlisle to deliver sound-money speeches in Indiana this fall. He says if

Leading Jewelers, 12 E. Wash. St

- HAVE YOUR -Elevators Examined Free of Charge. Repairs at Moderate Prices. H. J. REEDY ELEVATOR CO.,

JUST THREE DAYS MORE

Bicycles! Bicycles!

PRICES WITHIN the REACH of EVERYBODY

28-inch CUSHION WHEEL \$17.50 26-inch CUSHION WHEEL..... 13.50 24-inch PNEUMATIC WHEEL 14.50 Really worth four times the amount asked for them.

\$5 BICYCLE LAMP for 50 Cents

FLOOR PUMPS, worth \$2.50, for \$1.00

BUNDLE CARRIERS, worth \$1, for 50c COME QUICK! This is the last week at present store.

PROGRESS MFG. CO.,

63 North Pennsylvania Street.

When Your New House Is far enough along and you reach the question of LIGHT, don't fail to inspect our elegant line of

GAS AND ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS We will make you prices that are sure winners.

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO., Marion Block, Corner of Meridian and Ohio Streets.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Haughey would be taken there, and the prisoner himself had prepared to leave his Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia

On the 30th day of June, 1895. Located at No. 409 Chestnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. The Assets of the Company are as follows:

LIABILITIES. Losses in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due.

All other claims against the company—estimated.

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks—estimated.

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$50,00 !. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1835, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 12th day of July, 1895.

A. C. DAILY, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE Lion Fire Insurance Comp'y

On the 30th day of June, 1895.

Located at No. 197 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

MARTIN BENNETT, C. S. Manager. Home Office: London, Eng.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured—collateral loans.

LIABILITIES. Losses unadjusted

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.

All other claims against the company

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 39th day of June, 1895, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In festimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 15th day of July, 1895.

A. C. DAILY, Anditor of State.

Opportunity Is Offered

Artistic Garments AT COST.

During the heated term, for CASH.

Call before the rush, and take advantage of a good thing.

Egan Tailoring Co 21 South Meridian St.

Bargain for Thursday, July 18 For to-day we offer a set of George Eliot's complete works, 12 mo., Cloth Bind-ing, good type and paper, 6 vols., for \$1.25. Sent by express, if order is postmarked July 18, at same price. WATCH THIS SPACE.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO 6 East Washington Street, INDIANAPOLIS. IND.

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82 and 84 M. Penn. St., Indianapolis

White MountainFreezers, Water Coolers and Filters. And all Hot Weather Goods.

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The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY

"Alaska" Refrigerators.